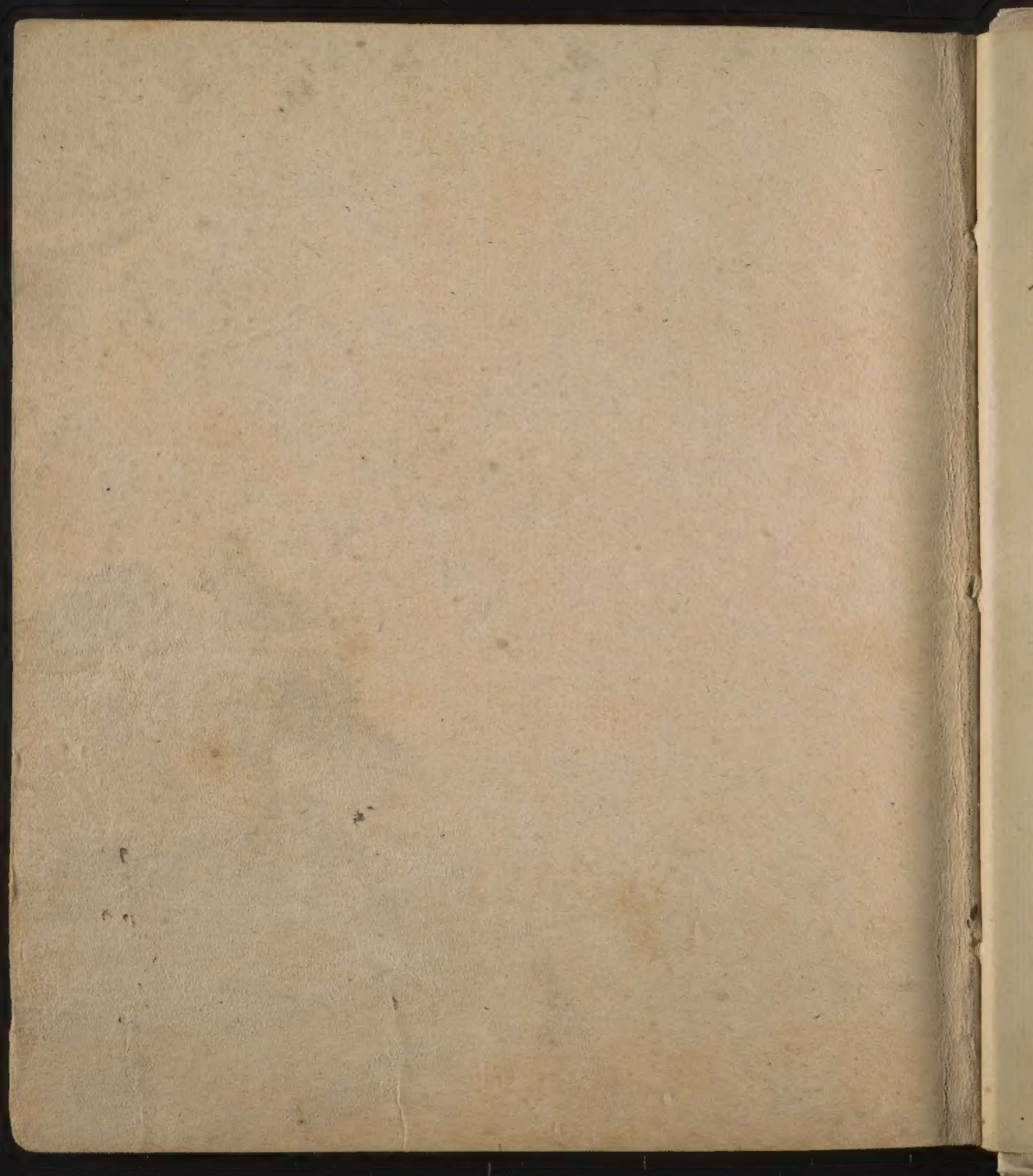


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ripped by

266

were in the last stage of luxury & effemi-  
-nacy just before that terrible destruction  
which ~~was predicted before the~~  
was inflicted upon them by the Roman arms.  
~~was after the prediction of it by our lawgivers.~~

Go to p: 309 X

- It remains yet to be determined by  
faithful & accurate observation, whether  
republican forms of Government <sup>dispose</sup> ~~are~~  
<sup>or less</sup> more to nervous diseases than monarchies.  
- much will depend upon this question -  
whether the political passions act with more  
or less force in <sup>republics</sup> ~~free~~, than in arbitrary gov-  
- ernments. This is a new & an interesting  
subject. - If it should be found that they  
act with less force in republics - it will  
furnish us with a new argument in  
favor of the ~~our~~ predilection of popular  
governments. The question will turn very  
much upon the justice & equality with  
which a free or republican government  
is administered. ~~For~~ we have seen



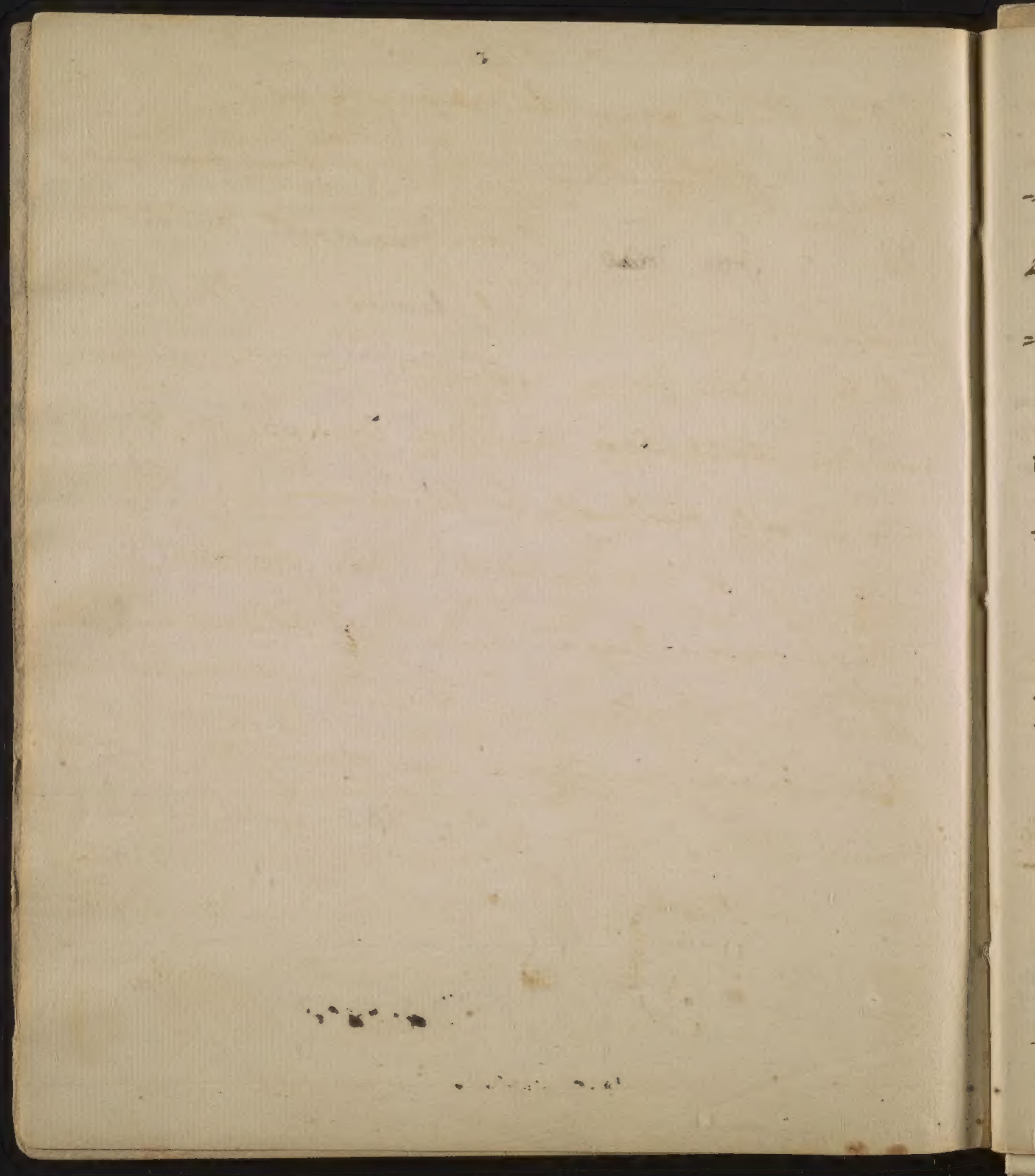
universal  
+ The prevalence of Agriculture & of ~~useful~~  
~~laborious~~ ~~manufactures~~ ~~employ all the hands~~  
~~in our country~~ will tend to <sup>retard</sup> protract

The progress of new Diseases in our Country

— The ~~labor~~ pure Air — the labor — & the in-  
nuence of a farmers life, <sup>(could abstinance from Rum or Whisky be</sup> are admirably  
connected with it) —  
calculated to preserve that Vigor of body w<sup>ch</sup>

I hope  
will long render fewer the natural & only  
Diseases of 29 — out of 30 of our American  
Citizens. —







Are there any diseases from the retention of the Semen? I answer no, Where this retention is not accompanied with venereal desires. - But where it is - there is a redundancy of secretion in the testicles, and of course a preternatural fulness & tension in those organs of generation. The diseases in these cases have been melancholly - Epilepsy - ~~madness~~ - and even death accompanied? with priapism - and an involuntary, or convulsive discharge of seed more especially during sleep. -

Under this head, it may not be improper to bring in the Diseases from a Suppression of the menses. They are different



✓

## Sickness

=riage sometimes induces Vertigo and  
Vertigo. Riding a hard trotting horse, or  
a long ride upon ~~any~~ in a short time,  
has induced Colic and bloody Urine.  
It more generally induces Costiveness.

~~Both~~ Long journeys on foot seldom  
and to induce piles also to predispose to  
fail to blister the feet & they sometimes  
Rheumatism.

The recruits of the American Army during the  
revolutionary war, generally reached the camp  
with inflamed or blistered feet. General Clark  
who accompanied the late Gov Lewis to the  
Pacific Ocean informed me, that in persons  
with a hollow in the foot, the pain from  
walking was felt in its upper part, but in  
a flat foot it was felt only in the heel.  
From these facts we infer the ~~various~~ of  
the Children of Israel; feet not burning  
fore in their long journey <sup>of 40 years</sup> this a rough

wilderness was the effect of a preternatural Cause. It  
was <sup>in a word</sup> a miracle, ~~and much to further the work~~  
Labor when excessive predisposes to many  
~~burning~~ Diseases by inducing general & local debility.  
Running induces Hemoptysis, Asthma, and  
Pulmonary Consumption. Running bootmen are  
seldom long lived.



According as the Suppression is from acute or  
chronic causes. In the first case we have

fever - Hysteria - and sometime delirium.  
 In the latter - we have Hysteria - <sup>Dyspepsia</sup> Hypochondriasis  
 Hemoptysis - Pulmonary Consumption - Fluor albus -  
 Atrophy & dropsy - & death. -

We proceed next to inquire into the  
 diseases from too much motion - & not - too  
much & too little sleep. -

1 Too much motion especially ~~too fast~~ induces  
 universal ~~indirect~~ debility & <sup>from action</sup> varied by the kinds  
 of exercise or labor which are used in ex-  
 -cess. ~~of this more hereafter~~ Riding in a Car.

2 Too much rest, produces universal ~~dist~~  
<sup>from abstraction,</sup> debility & and of course disposes to all the  
 diseases of that predisposing <sup>tion</sup> ~~is~~ man was  
 made to be active, and it is impossible for  
 him to enjoy health without labor or



✓ It was calculated to prevent disease both of  
body and mind - also to prevent vice.

Women suffer much less from seden-

-tary lives than men. Among the Romans

the sedentary employment of the Taylor

was carried on only by women. -



exercise of some kind ~~The~~ Curse therefore  
 pronounced upon Adam after his fall that  
 he should <sup>earn</sup> ~~eat~~ his bread by the sweat of his  
 brow, was a blessing in disguise. [Did I wish to  
 inflict the utmost ~~exacerbation~~ of human  
 misery upon any man - I would <sup>oblige</sup> ~~command~~  
 him to live without labor. - Idleness is con-  
 -sistent to the nature of man - for I have con-  
 -stantly observed that he does not object to  
 labor, <sup>provided he can charge his Occupation.</sup> ~~but only to the being obliged to work~~  
 men therefore are idle, ~~by~~ only because they  
 dislike the pursuits which it is their duty to  
 follow - even rich persons weaken them-  
 selves more by pleasure, than by the most  
 laborious ~~employment~~ employment.

3 Too much sleep produces ~~not~~ universal  
<sup>from abstraction</sup> ~~direct~~ debility, which disposes to fat - to  
 indigestion - costiveness - a torpor of mind -  
 which ends in idiotism & death. Dr Boerhaave



V. But Diseases are brought on by several cir-  
=cumstances which sometimes attend sleep.

These are 1 Sleeping with ~~the~~<sup>and</sup> without a pillow  
or upon too low a pillow by persons not accus-  
=tomed to ~~them~~<sup>sleep in that manner</sup>, or upon two or three pillows  
which elevate the head <sup>without elevating the shoulders</sup> in such a manner  
as to bend the neck. ~~Headache~~ Many per-  
=sons wake with the head ach. from these  
causes. A prodisposition is moreover crea-  
=ted by these means to palsy & Epilepsy.

2 Sleeping upon the back, or constantly  
upon the same side. ~~These~~ A prodisposition  
is thus produced likewise to palsy, and  
Apoplexy and Seminal emissions.

3 Sleeping upon too hard, or <sup>too</sup> soft a bed.  
Wakefulness has ~~been~~<sup>been</sup> ~~produced~~<sup>produced</sup> by each  
of them. ~~But~~ Suddenly lying down upon  
a soft bed induced Commissions in many



~~relates a story of Dutch Physicians who  
convinced sleep to be the natural state of  
his system - ~~lost~~ away his ~~own~~ health,  
and finally died in a madhouse.~~

I formerly observed that few persons  
required more than 6 or 7 hours sleep,  
& that many people enjoyed good health,  
& attained to longevity upon much less.

Wachfulness is a relative term - many  
persons have passed whole <sup>nights &</sup> weeks without  
sleep when their bodies or minds have been  
under the impression of some powerful  
stimulus. The French Army passed 3 <sup>days &</sup> ~~days~~ <sup>night</sup> ~~days~~  
without sleep before the battle of ~~1792~~ <sup>1792</sup>.  
1792 - here a transcendent love of liberty  
& glory was the stimulus which ~~was~~ applied the  
strong want of sleep. I have heard of a

~~man who passed a night without sleep~~  
the deep grief - love  
res, are case - Thrife - or law suits - cost.



relates a story of a Dutch physician  
who conceiving Sleep to be the natural  
state of his system, slept away his  
faculties and finally died in a mad  
house. V.







= of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army  
upon their returning from sleeping upon  
the ground, or floors after the end of a  
campaign.

4 Sleeping in Damp sheets. Rheumatism, &  
Cancer & pulmonary Consumption have often  
arisen from this cause.

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed-  
clothes. They produce debility from undue  
perspiration, and obstructions in the  
lungs from their not being sufficiently ex-  
panded in Respiration.

6 Sleeping with over day tight day clothes  
on. It produces head ache & a sense of fatigue  
the next day, for which reason Surveyors  
who pass whole weeks in the woods  
carefully avoid it.

7 Sleeping in a room not ventilated by a  
chimney or in a bed surrounded with  
curtains. All the diseases from Asphyxia



✓ 8 Sleeping with the head covered. Children  
are sometimes found dead in their beds from  
this cause. They die of what Dr Stoll calls  
*Asphyxia infantilis*.



Air are thus induced. V

8 Sleeping in a close room with a pot of  
burning Coals in it. The carbonic acid in  
this case paralyzes the lungs & thus sud-  
denly destroys life.

10 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows, par-  
ticularly with persons ill with hectic fever,  
and whose sweats by ~~the~~ stagnating upon  
the sheets become putrid, & thus induce dis-  
ease.

11 Children are often injured by sleeping  
with old people. The common opinion <sup>of</sup> ~~is~~  
this source of disease in Children is that old  
people abstract moisture & nourishment  
from them, and that they become weakly  
and sickly in consequence of it, while old  
people are invigorated by the moisture  
thus inhaled from them. This opinion  
though ancient & universal is not







true. On the contrary children suffer  
richly from inhaling the acid, and  
stimulating breath & perspirations of old  
people. The only advantage old people  
derive from sleeping with ~~the~~ children  
is from their warmth, which is always  
greater and more uniform than in  
persons in the decline of life. Admitting  
that old people absorbed any thing from  
children, it could be nothing but their  
perspiration, and surely no one can  
suppose this perspiration could add  
to the vigor or strength of old people.







of the Officers of the Revolutionary Army  
upon their return from the sleeping upon  
the ground, or floor after the end of the  
campaign. <sup>Exhaustions</sup> - in Damp Sheds. Contagious &  
<sup>Exhaustions often arise from this cause.</sup>

5 Sleeping under too great a weight of bed  
cloaths. They produce Debility from undue  
perspiration, and obstructions in the lungs  
from their <sup>not</sup> being sufficiently expanded in ex-  
piration. 6 Sleeping without Day Cloaths on.

~~over a wall which will in sleep and it.~~  
7 Sleeping in a room not ventilated by a  
chimney, or surrounded with curtains.  
in a bed

- All the diseases from impure Air are  
thus induced in the body. V

8 Sleeping with unhealthy bedfellows & position.  
- Only with persons in a hectic fever & whose  
sweats by permeating upon the sheets become put-  
rid, and thus induce disease.

10 Children are often injured by sleeping with  
old people. The common opinion is that old  
people abstract moisture and nourishment  
a soft bed induced Convulsions in infants



James - who passed ~~two~~ ~~three~~ two nights  
without rising from a card table. Here  
Anxiety was the stimulus which kept the  
system above the sleeping point.

~~Dr. Boerhaave~~ ~~Dr. Boerhaave~~ Dr. Boerhaave has  
collected a number of facts which show  
that life may be supported much longer  
without sleep than is commonly sup-  
posed. A woman passed 45 days & nights  
without sleep before her delivery. Dr. Boerhaave  
passed six weeks without sleep. ~~a melancholic~~ <sup>in hysterical</sup>  
~~scholastic~~ patient passed 4 - & a melancholic  
patient six months without sleep. But  
~~the general~~ ~~unwillingness~~ ~~disposes~~ ~~to nervous~~  
~~diseases of every kind more especially to~~  
~~melancholia - it is a general precursor -~~  
<sup>its most</sup>

The most frequent causes of Wakeful-  
ness are <sup>deep grief</sup> - <sup>love</sup> - <sup>care</sup> - Strife - or Law Suits - etc.



✓ of violent  
of ~~too much~~ action in the Arterial System.  
This last cause of wakefulness is very  
happily described in an elegant speech  
delivered by Cornplanter an Indian chief  
to the President of the United States <sup>on the 20<sup>th</sup></sup> in Dec<sup>r</sup>  
1790 ~~speech~~ in answer to one deliv-  
ered to him by the President." Your speech  
(said the ~~Ind~~ eloquent Sachem) written  
on the great paper, is to us like the first  
light of <sup>the</sup> morning <sup>sun</sup> to a sick man, whose  
pulse beats too strong in "his temples, &  
prevents his sleeping. He sees it, and  
rejoices; but is not cured."

+ It is remarkable that the Appetite is  
generally increased by wakefulness -  
hence persons who are afflicted <sup>th.</sup> with it, often  
call for food in the middle of the night.  
[Wakefulness when <sup>turn over</sup> preternatural is



confined perspiration <sup>275</sup> - or the want of <sup>a light sup-</sup>  
feet - a heavy supper - <sup>the unequal excitement of the system -</sup>  
- light, and unusual noises - <sup>and above all a fever,</sup>  
want of previous exercise - The watchmen  
and the bells of our city generally produce  
wakefulness in strangers, and prevent  
sleep in our oldest citizens when they  
are indisposed. <sup>+</sup>

We come now to an important  
part of our course - viz: the influence of  
the exercise of the  
the faculties of the mind, and of the Ven.  
Appetite upon health. -

It will be unnecessary here to revive  
the question of the materiality, or immate-  
riality of the mind. The advocates for each  
of them agree, that the mind acts upon  
the body, and this is all <sup>+</sup> that is required  
for the prosecution of the subject before



Both an idiopathic & symptomatic dis-  
-ease. Its remedies ~~are~~ should be as diffi-  
-cult as its causes, and it only because  
it is attacked by the same remedies in  
all cases, that it <sup>is</sup> so hard to cure. It  
is not only a disease of itself, but it  
is the precursor of one of the <sup>states</sup> ~~species~~  
of madness.

= Wakefulness when accompanied with  
sitting up frequently, produces a swelling  
of the feet. — Wakefulness

It became so obstinate in Dr  
M'Bride of Dublin in consequence of his passing  
several sleepless nights in attending lying  
in women, that it destroyed his life. He  
died deranged.



us. They ~~understand~~ <sup>understand</sup> & passions, act by en-  
creasing or lessening motions in the brain. —

I shall begin with the influence of the  
first faculty of the mind viz: the Under-  
standing upon health. ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~operation~~ <sup>exercises</sup> of  
this faculty necessarily involves with it  
the exercise of the memory.

Thinking is a stimulus to the system.  
It quickens the pulse, — and for a while  
invigorates all the functions, but when  
continued too long, more especially if it  
be combined with a want of bodily exercise  
it debilitates every part of the system.

4 <sup>turnover to 1.</sup> It weakens the Brain, and disposes  
it to madness <sup>Epilepsy</sup> — and fatuity.

3 It weakens the <sup>nerves producing</sup> nervous system  
the Hypochondriac, in the muscles convulsions.



✓  
2 Midnight Truies. Here the dampness  
of the midnight air, or the denwholome  
Smell of the ~~the furnace~~ midnight lamps added to  
the Abstraction of the Stimuli of <sup>Day</sup> ~~the~~  
light <sup>half</sup> ~~half~~ <sup>conceal</sup> ~~conceal~~ to exereuse the  
~~light of the furnace~~ <sup>as</sup> debilitating  
effects of the exercise of the Understanding  
on the body. — They are all rendered  
primary <sup>to invalids</sup> ~~most~~ <sup>by</sup> the fever which  
occurs about midnight ~~in~~ perhaps  
from the change in the ~~light~~ <sup>light</sup> of  
the Air, as ~~seen~~.

‡ In this over the exursive exercises of the  
Understanding act in a chronic manner.  
When they act suddenly, they produce their  
primary effects on the nerves & brain.  
~~From~~ <sup>From</sup> a melancholy if we occurred lately in  
mapachuselt, from an undue exercise of the intel-  
lectual faculties. — Troop of the best Scholars that  
graduated in Cambridge in 1809 died before the year expired.



1. It weakens the Stomach & bowels  
 producing in the former Dyspepsia, and  
 in the latter <sup>obliquity</sup> Costiveness, ~~and~~ induces obstruc-  
 tions in the Liver and Spleen. Turn back to B  
 5. It weakens the Senses, more especially  
 seeing & hearing. 6. It produces a falling off  
 of all the hairs on the body in the Chev<sup>re</sup> & Eyebrow. <sup>+</sup> Tip of  
 All these effects are produced according as  
 they are accompanied with more or less  
 of the following circumstances:

1. A sedentary <sup>& solitary</sup> life. V  
 2. A hereditary predisposition to any of the  
 above disorders. —

3. Strong passions, which by their firmness  
 upon the understanding increase the debilitating influence of  
 hard study. —

4. The nature of the subjects upon which  
 the understanding is exercised. — The less  
 they are capable of demonstration, the



What would you think of  
V ~~To teach~~ oblige children to learn  
rules to ~~memorize~~ in order to teach them  
to speak correctly is as absurd as it  
would be to teach children  
the names  
& ~~degrees~~ motions of the muscles of the  
throat & tongue in order to teach them  
the use of speech, and what would  
you think of teaching compelling  
boys to chew pebbles & stones in order  
to prepare their teeth to masticate roast  
beef? — Equally absurd & ~~unprofitable~~ is the  
practice of teaching boys the principles  
and construction of their native language  
by means of Grammar or by thro'  
the ~~dead~~ medium of the dead languages.  
Many diseases are induced by these premature  
studies. Palzmann sums them ~~up~~ by calling  
them the "disease of education." ~~From the~~



more they fatigue the Understanding.

6 The disproportion between the age of a  
 person, and the nature of <sup>his</sup> studies. ~~the~~  
 Grammar -  
 dead languages, and the mathematics,  
 in early life ~~as~~ seldom fail to debilitate  
 both the body and <sup>the mind</sup> body. [The common prac-  
 tice of putting a Latin Grammar into the  
 hands of a boy under 10 years old is a  
 contradiction of every principle formerly  
 mentioned, of accommodating stimulus  
 to excitability - It is as absurd as it w<sup>d</sup>.  
 to feed a new born infant with <sup>animal food</sup>  
~~hardy~~ <sup>Breast</sup> instead of ~~raw~~ milk. The  
 imitative arts of speaking & reading  
 and writing, and the early studies of  
 Geography & civil history, are the



I cannot dismiss this subject without  
remarking that much fewer diseases  
~~have been~~ produced by the cause of the Under-  
standing since of late years than formerly,  
direct ~~owing to~~ knowledge being ~~so~~ preferred  
every where to learning, and observation  
has been  
~~being~~ substituted to dusty folios and as  
the <sup>means of acquiring</sup> ~~possession of~~ that knowledge. To lose  
health in by means of study is in ge-  
neral a proof of <sup>ill</sup> ~~it~~ chosen studies  
or of a dull capacity. The man who  
derives ~~knowledge~~ <sup>knowledge</sup> from its true sources  
~~gains more by observation and conversation~~  
will find  
~~substantial grounds~~ and even the mind after  
~~to teach~~  
a while sink into a state bordering upon  
idiotism from habitual mental idleness, or  
from sitting still and letting time  
spend itself. But I suspect further there is  
~~something like~~ <sup>something like</sup> In Hunter's stimulus of vanity.



only subjects that are suited to the  
state of excitability & excitement of the  
human mind under 10 years of age. &

§. The understanding influences the health  
of the body according to the transitions  
from idleness to study, or from study to  
relaxation have been more or less sudden.  
Men of active minds who have been sud-  
denly imprisoned, seldom fail to become  
~~disordered~~ <sup>affected</sup> with all the diseases that have  
been mentioned - more especially melan-  
cholly & madness. - &

Are there any diseases <sup>produced by</sup> ~~governed by~~ a want  
of activity or exercise in the understanding.  
The body I believe may be weakened by the want  
~~of exercise of the body, except~~  
~~of its stimulus but~~ V = ~~the understanding~~  
~~of this faculty is generally~~  
that is a reaction in the understanding when empty  
empty of ideas which induces both disease & death. Again - in



V. The Imagination when unduly ex-  
 -cised in ~~poetical pursuits~~ often weakens  
 the other faculties of the mind, and  
 impairs the health of the poet's body.  
 Hence the madness of poets.

3 The memory is often weakened as  
 I shall say hereafter in early life  
 by ~~improper~~ <sup>those</sup> studies, in which it is  
 not aided by the senses - and in adult  
 life by ~~occupying~~ <sup>ideas and</sup> it with words in  
 committing too many of them to  
 memory <sup>in too short a time</sup> wood fall injured it. - also by exercising too  
 much & too suddenly in Rhyming, metaphors this injured by  
 laying at <sup>improvisation</sup> ~~improvisation~~

4 The moral faculties are often weak-  
 -ened, perverted. They become likewise  
 torpid from vice and now & then  
 acquire a morbid sensibility. The  
 sense of Duty is ~~weak~~ <sup>destroyed</sup> in the atheist, &  
 weak in all those persons who forget  
 or neglect it. The moral faculty is laborious



in cases where the <sup>28</sup>understanding is torpid we find  
~~supplied by the same vigorous~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~between~~  
of the passions — for the <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ understanding  
has been cultivated, <sup>become and</sup>  
~~men have~~ — the more <sup>vicious</sup> the passions, ~~act~~  
the more they <sup>act</sup> upon the body. —

✓ We come now to speak of the morbid  
~~but even that~~  
influence of the Passions on the body.

6 The passions may be divided into  
such as are <sup>of an</sup> acute — & such as are of a  
chronic nature. — or according to Lord  
Kearns into <sup>Passions &</sup> Emotions, <sup>The latter which distinction</sup> ~~& Passions~~. <sup>group of the former</sup> ~~the~~  
— wished them formerly.  
former are of a sudden operation, and  
are not accompanied either by <sup>Desire</sup> ~~Love~~ or  
Aversion — such as joy, and terror. The  
latter are attended with <sup>Desire</sup> ~~Love~~ or  
aversion — as love & fear —

The effects of all the passions upon



under  
moral ~~can~~ & irregular action in all  
vicious persons. It is perverted in those  
people who call "good evil & evil  
good". The Conscience becomes torpor  
by habits of vice, which has been happily  
compared to a part of the body <sup>that</sup> which  
has lost its feeling "by being seared with  
a red hot iron," and lastly all the  
moral faculties sometimes acquire  
from disease a morbid sensibility. Dean  
Swift has <sup>exposed</sup> ~~illustrated~~ this sensibility <sup>in</sup>  
one of the faculties in his tale of the  
trib, by making one of the characters  
in it John run back hastily from  
the company ~~to~~ <sup>in order</sup> to search his Bible to  
know whether there was any text in it  
which forbade his casing himself. This



the body are stimulating or sedative.  
 - When the passions are mixed together  
 as they often are, - they produce effects  
 according to the proportion of <sup>influence</sup> ~~action~~ which  
 the stimulating or sedative passions exert  
 on the body. -

I admit with Dr Brown the stimulating  
 passions to act positively, & the sedative  
 passions negatively <sup>upon</sup> ~~only on~~ the system. Eg:

Hope is a stimulus - Despair is a sedative  
 but ~~this~~ <sup>Despair in this case is</sup> only an abstraction of the stimulus  
 of hope. - In short - the stimulating

passions resemble heat - & the sedative  
 passions cold - <sup>The latter</sup> ~~They~~ are nothing but  
 an abstraction of the former.

The stimulating Passions, <sup>& emotions</sup> ~~are~~



less unbridled sensibility appears sometimes  
in the extreme caution with which  
some people answer questions lest  
they should not speak the truth. A  
citizen of Philad<sup>a</sup> was once asked by  
a merchant - "from what quarter  
which way the wind  
was blow" - The citizen, <sup>fearfully</sup> ~~passing~~  
and ~~then~~ <sup>telling a tale</sup> gravely of ~~a remarkable~~ in

his ~~answer~~ - ~~and~~ gravely replied "Dost  
thou expect <sup>they</sup> ~~you~~ <sup>Brig Horn</sup> ~~being~~

5 The believing faculty is suspended or  
destroyed by excessive present emotions, fear -  
- the early joy - pride - interest - and hatred.

hence we read the disciples of our Saviour "believed  
not for joy".

return to N<sup>o</sup> 6 passions  
p 380



282 Love -

are hope - Courage - Ambition - Avarice -  
the desire of life - <sup>realize</sup> - Revenge -  
Joy & Anger -

The relative passions are - Grief - despair  
fear - & the like  
Shame - Envy - ~~terror~~ -

The passions which produce a mixed ac-  
tion on the system - are hope ~~the~~ and the  
desire of life with fear - envy with malice  
- Love with mortification -  
- Ambition with envy - and Anger with  
fear - also terror. go to p 309 &  
refer to work on discussion of mind.

[ I shall briefly take notice of those  
passions & combinations of passions w:  
produce <sup>enormous</sup> or extraordinary effects  
on the body. -

### of Love

This passion acts differently according as it  
is more or less combined with hope or  
fear. When it is mixed with a moderate



✓ It has been remarked that men love  
~~themselves~~ <sup>most</sup>, after being refused by the ladies  
whom they have addressed. The reason of  
this is obvious. Desire operates on exci-  
tability accumulated by grief, or shame.  
This desire is soonest annihilated where  
no hope is left of possessing the object be-  
-loved. hence Dr Gregory with equal good  
sense & humanity, advises in his legacy to  
his daughters advises them when they reject  
the addresses of a suitor, to do it in a man-  
-ner so determined, & positive, as for ever  
to exclude the least hope of success at a  
future day. —

" [ ~~where the first~~ ] There is one effect of love which  
deserves our notice - i.e. it improves & invigorates  
the ~~human~~ natural faculties especially the memory.  
A dull Frenchman fell in love <sup>in</sup> a Spaniard  
girl - learned her language so as to <sup>be able to</sup> speak it in  
35 days & a ~~man~~ Anthonis at Amoy in France



portion of both, it disposes to silence -  
 or talkativeness - <sup>wakefulness</sup> Solitude - & moonlight.  
 - When it is unuseful - it produces fe-  
 - ver - Dyspepsia - Hysteria - Hypochondriasis  
 madness - & death. In the former case  
 there is an increase, - in the latter - an  
 Abstraction of stimulus. V

### Joy

This is a most powerful stimulus - so  
 much so as frequently to induce <sup>syncope</sup> ~~and~~  
 and death. ~~To prevent~~ - both we <sup>should</sup> ~~and~~  
<sup>always</sup> ~~directed by~~ ~~methods~~ to impart good  
 news gradually, and accommodate it  
 to the state of excitability in the system.  
 The voice becomes weak & squeaking  
 and tears often flow under the impres-  
 - sion of this <sup>emotion</sup> ~~passion~~. Bruce mentions



fell in love with a handsome girl who said  
she wd marry no one but a painter - He threw  
down his mallet & took up a pencil & over-  
saw his girl, & became so enamored in his new  
occupation that his paintings were valued at

✓ Joy from the sudden acquisition of  
wealth, has often produced madness - of  
this Dr Hales informed Dr Mead there were  
many examples among the successful  
Speculators in the South Sea Bubble of  
1720. -

Political joy seems to be one of the  
strangest emotions that this passion is  
capable of creating. It has produced death  
in many instances. Of this, Thorne in his  
history of Eng<sup>d</sup> and Neal in his history  
of the Puritans both mention cases of joy  
great & unexpected good news producing death.  
I have known one case of death from this  
cause in this country. - It was the Door-  
keeper of Congress who expired suddenly  
upon hearing of the capture of Dr. Formwallis.  
It is remarkable sudden death from all passions is  
most common to old people. why? more debility.



a new symptom of joy viz thirst,  
 & says that he felt it in an uncon-  
 -mon degree, <sup>in his transports,</sup> when he reached his long  
 sought for head source of the Nile.  
 Where joy does not produce syncope or  
 death, it often induces <sup>such</sup> a depression <sup>of mind</sup>  
 from ~~indirectly~~ <sup>but upon</sup> debility induced upon  
 of the brain and nerves <sup>as to bring on low spirits.</sup> - There are several  
 instances of suicide <sup>upon mood</sup> having followed a  
 high tide of joy. Lord Enslin having him-  
 -self soon after he succeeded <sup>to</sup> a large es-  
 -tate - The Son of the late Duke of Queens-  
 -berry shot himself a few days after the  
 completion of every desire of his heart in  
 the possession of an amiable young wife.  
 Lord Cornbury - having himself the eve-  
 -ning



✓ Joy is most intense, <sup>when</sup> ~~that~~ the excitability  
of the system has been accumulated by previous  
fear. The Indian Chief Logan declares in  
the famous speech preserved by Mr Jefferson  
in his notes that he knew not the joy of  
fear. - I well recollect to have seen this  
combination of joy with fear exemplified  
in an American officer after the capture  
of the Indians at Trenton <sup>26<sup>th</sup> of Decem<sup>r</sup></sup> ~~on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1777~~  
1776. ~~Upon~~ In telling the story to me <sup>two or three</sup> ~~after~~  
<sup>Days</sup> ~~words~~ - he said he had never felt a capture  
equal to what he felt when he saw the  
Indians lay down their arms. He did not  
suspect that in this declaration he confessed  
that he had been under the influence of pre-  
vious fear. -

Pope Leo the 12<sup>th</sup> died of a sudden paroxysm  
of malignant joy upon hearing of a great calamity  
that had occurred to the French nation.  
The heir of the famous Liebnitz died of



After he was proclaimed Governor of  
New York - and two persons are upon  
~~record~~ <sup>record</sup> who destroyed themselves soon  
after drawing high prizes in a lottery.

### Anger. -

This passion was implanted in our minds  
for wise and necessary purposes. Its excesses  
both in degree and duration are happily  
forbidden in the following precepts of X<sup>y</sup>.  
"Be angry & sin not" and "Let not the  
sun go down upon thine anger." - It is  
disappears in the forms of fury, rage & will as Anger.  
Anger when simple in its action is  
a powerful stimulant - It determines  
the blood to the brain - producing turgescence  
of the vessels - redness of the eyes & face - a  
bleeding at the nose - an increased function



joy upon opening an old chest that ~~had~~<sup>in</sup> which he  
unexpectedly found a large quantity of gold. Died of joy.

✓ Tipot relates a story of a Schoolmaster  
who always had a stool immediately after  
being vexed by bad conduct in any of his  
Scholars.



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of Saliva - a foaming at the mouth - Great  
vibrility or a suppression of speech - Agita-  
tions of the fist - stamping of the feet -  
uncommon strength of the body - convulsions  
- hysteria, Epistaxis, Epilepsy, & Death. Two instances  
of the latter have occurred in this city - the  
one in an old German shoemaker who  
pursued a number of idle boys to punish  
them for blowing the smoke of tobacco into  
his little cabin thro' the key hole of his  
door - the other was in a miser who fell  
dead in a paroxysm of anger while he  
was complaining of the weight of his  
taxes during the late war. Head ach w.  
was caused with blindness caused lately from anger in  
north? Where anger is combined with fear  
it produces tremors - quick & difficult  
breathing - sickness at stomach - with an  
occasional puking of bile - faintness -



✓ The disposition of grief to suspend all motion is happily illustrated in the story of Uriche who after losing all her children became motionless & was afterwards metamorphosed into a rock. Grief likewise produces =

~~It is said that~~











it attacks persons subject to the Hysteria, often changes the Hysteria into the Hypochondriasis. — The reason of this change will be obvious to you when I deliver the <sup>known</sup> ~~prosecutive~~ cause of those two very plain — but much mistaken diseases. —

[Tears generally accompany grief, but it is only when it is moderate. When it is very intense <sup>the</sup> tears refuse to flow. of this history furnishes us with a very pathetic example. Psamménitus one of the kings of Egypt, with his son — daughter & servant were taken prisoners by Cambyses king of Persia. Soon after his captivity he ~~saw~~ beheld his daughter <sup>sent</sup> in the habit of a servant to draw water. This sight <sup>produced</sup> drew tears from ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> attendants, but ~~did~~



" ✓ Three lines logarithmic, ingested straight"  
Dr Wm Smith & Mr. Wickham's cases.



no emotion in the king of Egypt. Immediately afterwards he saw his son conducted to a place of execution. This sight he likewise beheld without a tear! This brave next appeared for before him among a number of captives. — This sight of overcame him — and he bursted into a flood of tears. — How shall we account for this fact? — I answer, that there is in the <sup>system</sup> ~~human~~ ~~Laesymal~~ ~~Law~~ a certain weeping point — above and below which the tears refuse to flow. It accords with the sleeping point — above & below which sleep <sup>cannot</sup> ~~refuses to~~ take place. — ~~close our eye lids.~~ The sight of the distress of a beloved <sup>daughter</sup> ~~son~~ & son in the case which has been mentioned reduced the grief of the king



✓ You will now see the reason why  
deep grief is not attended with tears.  
It is because  
✗ grief descends below the weeping point.

Tears flow - when grief lessens - or when  
women suffer least from it.

Hypochondriasis is due to <sup>deep</sup> hysteria. - also why  
the same thing may be said of distress from all its causes.

✗ This explanation of the phenomenon of  
tears in profound grief, <sup>the distress</sup> will serve to palliate  
the conduct of the disciples of our Saviour

who slept during his agony in the garden.  
It did not arise from the want of sympathy  
but from an irresistible law of the animal  
economy.



of Egypt below the weeping point - the  
 sight of his servant being an abstraction  
 of his stimulus, than the two former <sup>of debility</sup> ~~seems~~  
 raised his system to the point at which  
 alone tears usually flow. We see something  
 analogous to this happen in <sup>certain</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>demerol</sup>  
 - stages. When the debility which produces  
 them ~~produces~~ <sup>brings</sup> on faint ~~lucopse~~ - the  
 blood ceases to flow - but returns again <sup>it</sup>  
 as soon as the system rises to a <sup>low</sup> degree  
 of debility. -

There is one more fact with respect to  
 grief which deserves to be noticed, & that is  
 that, persons who are under the deep  
 grief often ~~are~~ sleep more soundly than  
 before they were affected by this passion.  
 - The reason is obvious. The grief <sup>exactly</sup>  
 - ~~is~~ the system to the sleeping point.



✓ Besides these general effects of <sup>grief upon</sup> ~~the body upon~~  
the whole system - it produces a great change  
not only in the countenance, but in the  
features of the face. It enlarges & depresses  
the lower lip, ~~and so~~ It likewise depresses  
the Cheeks, and thereby causes the cheek bones  
to ~~project~~ appear more projected than is natural  
to them - It wrinkles the forehead - and imparts  
a languid, and ~~dejected~~ down cast look to the  
eyes - All these peculiarities of feature &  
countenance give the face an appearance  
of premature old age. - <sup>It is, no doubt, that</sup> ~~the face of our blessed~~  
~~beloved that our Saviour~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~in the days of his humiliation from this cause,~~  
~~deformed, not only from his the Account~~  
<sup>of his life,</sup> ~~that is given, namely~~ "that he was a man of  
sorrows & acquainted with grief," but from  
other circumstances which are related of  
him. <sup>It was foretold that</sup> ~~This~~ face <sup>should</sup> ~~is said~~ to be marked more  
than any other man's, & again, we are told  
that there would be no comeliness in him  
~~from~~ whereby he should be desired. - This the



It is only <sup>when</sup> ~~that~~ grief enters the system below the sleeping point that it produces obstinate & morbid wakefulness. ✓

Fear - ~~the passion~~

There is so much evil & danger in our world, that the passion of fear was implanted in our minds for the wise & useful purpose of defending us from them. ~~In describing its effects upon the human mind I shall connect terror with it which is a high grade of fear. It is a disease only when it exists where there is no evil or danger, or when ~~it~~ exists under the pressure of evil or danger in an excessive degree.~~

The morbid effects of fear <sup>on</sup> the system are paleness - tremors - <sup>a</sup> quick pulse - and respiration <sup>thirst</sup> - a short cough - Globus hystericus - a copious discharge of pale Urine - <sup>even on dogs & wolves - a suspension of</sup> Dyspnoea - ~~The face & throat are sometimes~~ <sup>jaundice</sup> labor pains - ~~discharged~~ involuntarily of feces & Urine - Aphonia - Asphyxia - Paranoia - Epilepsy -



<sup>marks</sup>  
~~Appearance~~ of a premature old age in his face  
likewise may naturally be inferred from the speech of the  
Pharisees to him "Thou art not yet 50 years old, &  
hast seen Abraham". ~~He was~~ <sup>He was</sup> ~~at that time~~  
only turned of 30. The cast of countenance & features  
which has been described was confined wholly to ~~the~~ <sup>and then</sup> the  
✓ The effects of fear, in producing thirst

were often observed in the prospect, or  
beginning of a battle during the late  
war. <sup>They</sup> ~~They~~ appeared likewise after a de-  
feat - hence I well recollect - the first  
<sup>often the</sup> & only request of a flying soldier was  
water! water! —————

But the effects of fear, <sup>and terror</sup> go further,  
so as to ~~determine~~ induce not only great  
debility, but actual pain. I have  
known venereal pains in the nose  
& legs counterfeited by <sup>fear</sup> it, and I am  
disposed to believe that the pain, &  
subsequent destructive effects of Cancer  
-ers are often produced, & increased  
by fear determining debility, <sup>& excitement</sup> to the part.



bloody hearts - in a girl see 29<sup>2</sup> p: 139. 1806.

Mania & Death. Instances of every dis-  
affection that has been mentioned, from  
the influence of fear <sup>and terror</sup> are to be met with  
in the records of medicine. many of them  
have occurred within the course of my  
own observation. V

Added - to these effects of fear <sup>and terror</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup>  
in a very singular manner upon the  
hair of the head :

1. It causes it to rise from <sup>its</sup> natural  
to a perpendicular state. Virgil & Shakespear's  
descriptions of this phenomenon as connected  
with fear are too common to be mentioned.

2. I have heard of a man whose hair  
became grey in one night, from a violent  
paroxysm of fear. [old m<sup>r</sup> Bondinot - ter-  
rified at sea by rats]

3 Dr Huch informed me that he saw a  
gentleman in Portugal who was bald who



P. 292  
= period of our Saviour's humiliation. ~~for~~  
no sooner ~~was~~ did he complete the great  
work of man's redemption by his resur-  
-rection from the grave, than <sup>his face</sup> ~~he~~ resumed  
its <sup>Divine</sup> ~~his~~ original beauty; and this I take to be  
reason why his disciples did not know him  
notwithstanding they walked & talked with <sup>him</sup> ~~him~~,  
until he informed them that he was their  
former friend, & master. It would seem



from this fact, that deformity was the  
consequence of sin, and that our forefathers  
in ascribing the guilt of man, did not  
forget that degrading and offensive mark  
of his rebellion against his creator.



Then effects of this fear are least felt,  
where least is said about them. Speech  
gives force & energy to every feeling.

~~Two~~ Boys will walk with some  
courage by a grave yard after night  
provided they do not express their  
fears to each other, but talk of other

things than the objects around them.

Story of Gen<sup>e</sup> Miranda, & Chatelet.

- Hypochondriac people feed their pains  
& aches and all their distresses, by talk-

ing about them; - hence the advantage  
of sending them abroad among strangers,  
who are not interested in listening  
to their complaints. I know an

asthmatic gentleman in this city

who assured me that he felt his  
asthma least when he complained



informed him that he lost all <sup>the</sup> his hair  
of head in a few hours by the fear excited in  
him by the great Earthquake which destroyed  
the city of Lisbon in the year 1755. —

The influence of fear <sup>and terror</sup> upon the mind is  
worthy of our notice. ~~It~~ <sup>It</sup> not only suspends  
and destroys <sup>the</sup> memory and understanding  
when violent — but ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> deposes ~~even~~ anni-  
hilates for a while all other passions. A  
panic struck soldier in retreating after  
a defeat, often leaves his best friend, and  
even brother to perish on the field of battle,  
without making a single effort to save  
his life. nay — fear <sup>of terror</sup> of some-  
times annihilates even the desire of life.  
The Chinese in flying from the Tartars  
after a defeat, throw themselves into a river  
— or perish, to avoid the hands of their  
enemies. —



lost of it, and for that reason never  
wished to be interrogated about it.  
- an important hint this gent.  
to Physicians! - while on the one  
hand we <sup>in our patients</sup> get confidence by a proper  
attention to all their symptoms, we  
certainly get fear, and thereby en-  
crease or spread debility & morbid  
action, by too minute and too  
frequent inquiries ~~into~~ & conversations  
about every symptom of their disease.  
This fact of the influence of Speech  
upon Sensibility is of great applica-  
tion in morals, <sup>as well as medicine.</sup> & venereal diseases  
are ~~ruined~~ inflamed & strengthened by  
conversation - so is Avarice - and



~~Lesson~~ 294 upon the body

The effects of fear are more violent in proportion as they are combined with shame or guilt. I have known two instances of persons falling down suddenly on a floor upon being suddenly detected in stealing - the one into convulsions - the other into syncope. The latter would probably have died, had he not taken land & other stimulating remedies. This fact may serve to exculpate the Apostle Peter from the charge of a vindictive act which has been urged both against his character, & the benevolent spirit of Christianity. After Ananias had fallen down dead, in consequence of being suddenly detected in a most impious species of fraud and lying, St. Peter, predicts from what he had just seen, that the same ~~effects~~ <sup>effect</sup> would follow the detection of Sapphira or as



every other passion that <sup>ultimately</sup> produces pain &  
disorder in the mind.

✓ Fear operating with debt produces  
all the diseases of the nervous system.  
"Debt (says Mr Busch) is a real evil."  
many - many persons I believe have  
been sacrificed to it in all those countries,  
where ~~too~~ it is punished by a jail.



an accomplice in the same crime. "Be-  
-hold said he, the fact of them which have buried  
thy husband, are at the door, & shall carry thee out."

The death in this case was the effect  
of ~~passions~~ <sup>a vindictive spirit on to</sup> merely physical, and is no means  
to be ascribed to the influence of a superna-  
-tural power. — V

In ascribing that fear produced debility,  
I have been asked to account for the won-  
-derful exploits of persons who have been  
under the influence of the fear of tharve-  
- or pain - or death. To this I answer - that  
the passion of fear - like all the passions  
which have been mentioned, is subject to  
combination with other passions, which  
produce an opposite effect upon the  
body. Fear produces an accumulation of  
excitability in the system, <sup>upon</sup> ~~but~~ ~~with~~ this  
the ~~is~~ counter passion of the desire of life



~~There is an effect of of terror.~~

Fear thus excited into emotion, I admit to act.  
 . ~~Leaves~~ acts with peculiar force upon  
~~the~~ the body as a stimulant.  
 & ~~Worries~~ Worries ~~the~~ man ~~was~~ came ~~in~~ in

~~Wentworth~~ . I ~~was~~ <sup>came from</sup> in  
that position often induced by it  
Stormy nights probably from the terror  
induced by it . A Sea Captain in this  
City Capt: Bruce once brought his Ship  
full of passengers from Ireland . During  
a violent gale of wind five women were  
delivered of Children . [Four of whom  
lived] These births were ascribed wholly  
turn over to p 297. p. 11 in his

to Terror. But Baron Stobberg in his travels mentions a still more extraordinary instance of terror induced by an earthquake at Oppido in Italy on the 5<sup>th</sup> of Decem<sup>r</sup> 1783. not only upon posterity but upon Generation. For



- the love of glory - or of a just reputation,  
 act with redoubled force - and hence  
 cowards often perform greater exploits of  
 valor than brave men - and hence men  
 perform feats of strength in a battle which  
 they are wholly unequal to, when their  
 bodies ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> not predisposed, ~~to~~ by the previous  
 excitability & debility of fear. - The Actions  
 both of body & mind  
 here are of a convulsive nature from the  
 disproportion of stimulus to excitability -  
 hence their vehemence & strength - as in  
 inflammation fever <sup>They are the reaction of the system</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>tonic</sup> ~~madness~~ <sup>excited into emotion</sup>  
 - <sup>lating</sup> which is fear ~~is a~~ <sup>on the body</sup>  
 Const - ~~Terror~~ <sup>It</sup> produces different effects according to the  
 texture of the mind on which it operates.  
 - when it combined with anger it produces  
 great strength, and even acts of high  
 courage. -



2 years afterwards <sup>many of</sup> the women of that  
town ~~either~~ did not conceive, such  
as did either had abortive, or still  
born children, or if the children came  
born at the natural period of gestation,  
they all died soon afterwards. But  
terror does more, it produces

The wonderful exploits of activity & strength  
performed by persons who have escaped  
from ~~death~~ shipwreck - earthquakes &  
fire are the effects of the reaction of the  
system into <sup>previously debilitated by fear</sup> the emotions of terror. The  
stimulating emotions of fear & terror. The



I have thus mentioned the effects of the principal and most common passions on the body. - But there are many others which have not been mentioned which act on the body. Envy <sup>acts</sup> is like a perpetual blister, or issue, according as it approaches near, or is kept at a greater distance from the object which excites it. "It belongs to this passion (says Lord Bacon) to know no holidays". - many - many of the slow diseases of high and even of professional life - I believe are occasioned by the secret and undermining influence of this passion on the body. -

Ambition is an inflamm'd fever in the mind, and ~~by often~~ by its excess of time, ~~has produced diseases~~. It does not often produce diseases <sup>while it can feed upon</sup> ~~for it is~~ <sup>its gratification</sup> instant & successive gratifications. But

excitement of the faculties of the mind in  
these cases seems to pass into the muscles  
and hence we find persons under the in-  
fluence of terror in escaping from danger  
discover a great want of ~~reasoning~~ and  
judgment, and sometimes a total loss of  
memory. In the history of the destruction  
of Calicut in South America by an Earth-  
quake we are told - several people were found  
upon the roofs of houses who could not tell  
whether they came there of themselves, or were  
thrown there by the convulsions of the earth.  
The papers tell us that the  
man who escaped from the conflagra-  
tion of the Theatre at Richmond with two  
children in his arms, could not tell how  
he got ~~out~~ over the crowd that obstructed  
the door of the theatre, nor ~~recollect~~ <sup>did he recollect</sup> any  
thing that passed between the moment  
of his escape, and the next morning.  
It is to have accomplished what he did,



its mortifications & disappointments  
 are often attended ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> not only chronic  
 but acute diseases, and even death itself.  
 A minister in Sweden died with a Colic  
 a few days after he was displaced by his  
 king, and a late traveller into Italy tells  
 us that it is no uncommon thing for one  
 or two Cardinals to die of ~~disappointment~~ <sup>exhaustion</sup>  
 within a short time after the election of  
 a Pope. —

~~avarice does not often produce diseases  
 unless it descends to <sup>its</sup> lowest degree ~~and~~  
 deprives itself of necessary food or clothing.  
 There is a curious scale in ~~this~~ <sup>the</sup> passion~~

In considering the diseases produced  
 by avarice, it will be necessary to de-  
 scribe the scale on which its different  
 degrees are graduated. In its first degree,

his muscular strength cannot be  
far beyond its ordinary state. —



it abstracts what is due to the whole world -  
 - next, that which is due to Country -  
 then neighbourhood - then next re-  
lations - then family servants -  
 next wife - last but one - his children -  
 - ~~family~~ ~~relations~~ chiefly  
 and finally its own self. It is only

when Avarice robs itself of necessary  
 food or cloathing, that it produces dis-  
 -eases. Many instances are to be met  
 with of men who have died, to use an  
 vulgar saying, in debt to their backs and  
 their bellies. An Epitaph on one of the  
 Archbishops of Canterbury has happily  
 expressed <sup>this</sup> ~~these~~ baneful consequence of Avarice,  
 "Here lies his Grace, - in cold clay clad,  
 " who died for want of what he had.

There is one more case in which Avarice  
 produces disease, and that is when it is  
 robbed of its the object of its Affections. Many

V The effects of all the passions are varied  
by ~~Age~~ <sup>the following circumstances</sup> 18:4  
~~Permeating~~  
Disposition - Age - Sex - Difference of rank  
in society - Difference of profession - Difference  
of religious and moral habits - Difference in  
the time of day & season and climate - Dura-  
tion - and combination.



instances ~~have~~ to have occurred in which  
 the loss of <sup>money</sup> ~~property~~ that was not essential  
 to subsistence has produced dyspepsia -  
 Hypochondriasis - mania & Death. - ~~I~~  
~~once~~ During my apprenticeship there was a  
 man confined <sup>a cell in</sup> the hospital whose madness  
 was brought on by his having rented his  
 house upon a long lease for a small  
 rent - <sup>year</sup> after which rents rose <sup>in consequence of</sup> ~~from~~ a  
 way to double their former value. Dur-  
 ing the Scirpomania in August 1791, I  
 uniformly observed these people to be <sup>more</sup> ~~most~~  
 distressed who had missed opportunities of  
 making great additions to their fortunes, than  
 those who had lost their all. V

Thus have I delivered to you the  
 general principles upon which the passions  
 act on the body, and the most material



- 1 They are much influenced by the ~~temperaments~~ <sup>dispositions</sup>. Thus anger acts more power-  
fully and offensively upon the sanguineous  
and bilious ~~temperaments~~ <sup>dispositions</sup>, than upon the  
nervous and phlegmatic ~~temperaments~~ <sup>dispositions</sup> and madness is of oft-  
ner induced by the ~~passions~~ <sup>passions</sup> which act upon  
~~the nervous temperaments~~ <sup>the nervous disposition</sup>.
- 2 They ~~are~~ act differently upon the ~~same~~  
~~constitution~~ <sup>in the different stages of life</sup> ~~childhood~~ <sup>middle</sup>  
~~life and old age~~. Thus there is feeble & transient  
are the effects of anger in a child! How  
powerful is love in youth! Ambition in  
middle life, and Avarice in old age!
- 3 They act differently, in the ~~different~~ <sup>different sexes</sup>  
~~sexes~~ <sup>produces more</sup> ~~marked effects~~  
in men than in women. Grief & life  
is less hurtful to ~~the woman~~ <sup>the man</sup>  
the reason why the latter passion is less  
hurtful than <sup>in</sup> ~~the woman~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the man~~ <sup>the man</sup> is because

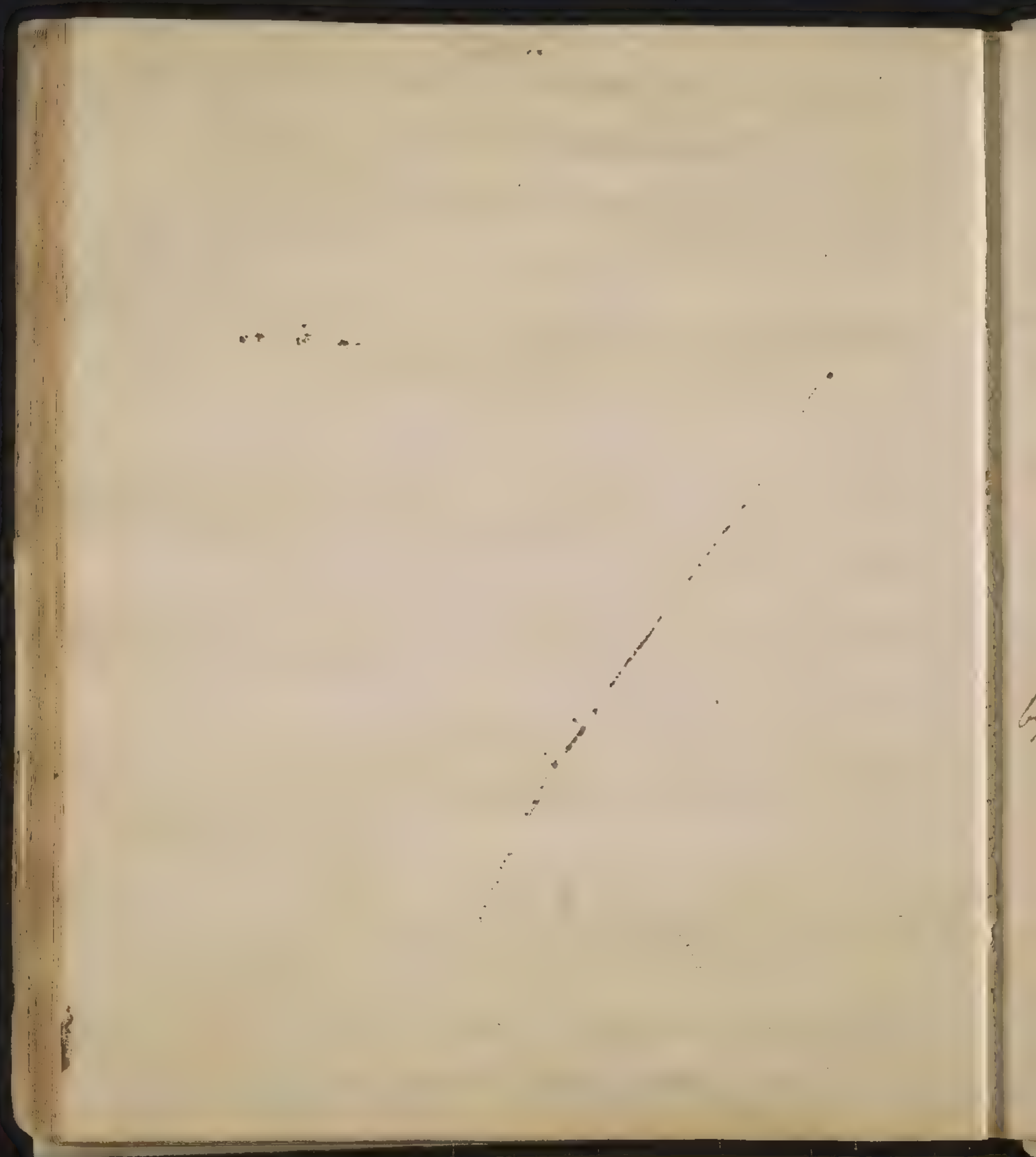


✓  
4 The passions exert more or less morbid effects in persons of different ranks in Society: a peasant feels for a few days only, <sup>effects an injury</sup> or hours the ~~consequence~~ <sup>consequence</sup> of an injury, which a man of fashion ~~receives~~ <sup>receives</sup> for opportunities of revenging ~~himself~~ <sup>himself</sup> during every year of his life. —

5 They act differently in different professions. Thus insults, ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> disgrace affect military men, in much more powerfully, than private citizens.

6 They act with different force, according to the difference that exists in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> religious ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> moral habits of ~~men~~ <sup>men</sup>. ~~kind~~.

7 The different ~~states~~ <sup>states</sup> of ~~sensibility~~ <sup>sensibility</sup>, which ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~produced~~ <sup>produced</sup> by ~~occur~~ <sup>occur</sup> in different parts of the day, greatly influence the effects of the passions upon the body. men often complain of ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~uneasiness~~ <sup>uneasiness</sup> in their limbs ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~most~~ <sup>most</sup> ~~marked~~ <sup>marked</sup> in the morning, &c.





facts which have led me to those principles. You will be able to explain it from what has been said the influence of all the numerous emotions & combination of passions on the mind. —

go to 303 —

~~I am struck with no part of the divine government ~~more~~ over the natural, rational, and moral world more, than I am with his government of the creature, man by the influence of single, or by the wonderful mixture of his passions, ~~so~~ as to prevent his <sup>injuring</sup> ~~destroying~~ himself and others, and finally to <sup>carry into execution</sup> ~~compel him to~~ by means of these passions the great ~~process~~ process of general happiness. —~~

But again I ~~say~~ It is only by the knowledge of the manner in which





The passions act in their simple and  
 compounded state, that even can  
 ever acquire an influence over the  
 understandings - the morals - or interests of  
 their fellow citizens. The passions have  
 all their attractions & repulsions to each  
 other, as certainly as any of the Objects  
 of Chemistry, and ~~a~~ man is to be gover-  
 ned only by the knowledge & Applications  
 of <sup>their elective attractions</sup> ~~those relations of the passions~~, and of  
 the proposition of the Stimulus of Motive  
 to their excitability. Legislators - ~~Gen-  
erals~~  
~~Schoolmasters~~ - Parents - ~~and some~~ ministers of  
 the Gospel have much to learn upon  
 this Subject, ~~but~~ before they will be  
 able to produce the ~~far~~ order, or  
 perfection they wish for in the human <sup>system</sup>.

V Under this head it will be proper to  
mention the Diseases from Imitation.

By a secret ~~and~~ and strange sympathy,  
we yawn - laugh & cry when <sup>I women to make trial of</sup> see other people  
do it. ~~we~~ Epileptic convulsions have been  
acquired in this ~~city~~ way by Imitation  
not only in Haslem as related by Dr. Baerhaave,  
but once in the Pennsylvania Hospital.  
A whole School <sup>of children</sup> Dr. Baerhaave says learned to squint  
by being with a Schoolmaster who had that  
imperfection in his eyes. There is a history  
of a Scotchman related in the Phil. Trans.  
who ~~was~~ could not resist imitating, on taking  
off the gestures of every man he ~~came~~ met.  
- When <sup>attempted to avoid it by</sup> he restrained his limbs, he felt  
great pain in his head & about his heart.  
He quitted it only by covering his eyes. ~~This~~  
~~spirit of~~ ~~this~~ ~~kind~~ This imitative Disposition



303

~~mind~~ ~~But why do I wish to extend these principles to <sup>the</sup> other professions, before they are admitted in <sup>one</sup> which has suggested them.~~ <sup>plain</sup> Just and ~~true~~ as they are, I believe I have delivered them to <sup>medical</sup> the only audience in this country in which <sup>a</sup> they would not be consid<sup>ered</sup>? as metaphysical subtleties, and as foreign to the profession of Physic.

Lect. Feb: 13. 1793

The ~~improper or excessive~~ indulgence of the venereal appetite seldom produces any disease where venereal pleasures are indulged in the manner prescribed by religion & the laws

1 V When it is indulged, whether <sup>too</sup> longfully  
or uncleanfully in the early ~~per~~ period of  
life, before the body has acquired the growth  
or strength of manhood.

---

~~= Has led as I shall say hereafter to suicide.  
[Phthisis] Several diseases supposed to be  
acquired by contagion, have I believe been  
acquired in this way - particularly Syphilis.  
- women & children are most disposed to  
contract of sympathy & imitation.~~



of civilised countries. It is hurtful  
 & when it is indulged in excus by old  
 men. There is little danger of this  
 where the age of <sup>an old</sup> man & his wife  
 are the same, - But ~~an~~ where an old  
 man marries a young wife he often  
 expiates his folly by his life. An old  
 man, or a man beyond 50 suffers  
 likewise by every <sup>breach</sup> ~~transgression~~ of his  
~~that~~ fidelity to the marriage bed. It  
 is remarkable that infidelity to the  
 marriage bed often commences at that  
 time of life. The decay of ~~the~~ venereal  
<sup>excitement</sup> ~~disposition~~ between 50 & 60 is often  
 connected with an increase of venereal  
 excitability, and <sup>hence</sup> fresh objects are sought

✓ formerly ~~an~~ <sup>two</sup> ~~fact~~ instances of the vene-  
-real sensation being transferred - in one case  
to the root of the penis - the other to the palms  
of the hands. In the old books where ~~of~~  
have described, ~~the~~ <sup>but</sup> Venereal <sup>ability</sup> ~~sensibility~~ ~~is~~  
~~is transferred~~ ~~can~~ ~~to~~ perishes in the organs  
of generation, but Venereal sensibility is  
transferred to the heart - to the senses and to  
the imagination, and hence the <sup>painful</sup> ~~cause~~ of  
~~the~~ ~~I have mentioned for obscure conversation~~  
~~It~~ It discovers itself not only in obscene  
conversation, but ~~as fondness for~~ ~~an attachment to~~ ~~obscene~~  
~~pictures~~ and in acts which it would be  
offensive to delicacy even to name. — Dr  
Mead's practice.



for to revive by a new stimulus  
 the excitement of departed years. As  
 a proof of the truth of these observations,  
 I beg of you to attend to the age of the  
 persons who are most addicted to  
 obscene conversation - It is most  
 common among men after they <sup>have</sup> ~~passed~~  
 passed the 50<sup>th</sup> year of their age. - I mentioned  
 at the age of 40 ~~which was also mentioned~~.

3 The venereal appetite often produces  
~~excessive~~ harmful excesses when it is stimu-  
 - lated by obscene books or prints - or  
 by medicines which <sup>act</sup> ~~are~~ upon the organs  
 of generation. The bed chambers and  
 in many improperly called Great  
 cabinets of many of ~~these~~ men, ~~who~~ claim  
 a hereditary right over the lives & property  
 of their fellow creatures are furnished by

V I have ~~within~~ these four years attended  
five young men who are affected with  
manalgia, or ~~Idiotism~~ in 3 of whom  
I discovered it to be the effect of this  
Vice, and in the other two I had strong  
reasons to believe it to be induced by the  
same cause.



prints which it would profane lan-  
 -guage, ~~and~~ only to mention. Snuff boxes,  
 and medals have been made the means  
 of by the same people of increasing the  
 force of impure desires. - Lanthornes  
 have likewise been employed for the  
 same wicked purpose. The master of  
 ceremonies at Bath died while I was in  
 England from a Pleasanthum brought on by an  
 immoderate dose of Spanish flies. It is  
 said privately, that the last Emperor  
 of Germany died from the same cause.  
 4 The venereal Appetite produces many  
 diseases when it is ~~indulged~~ gratified  
 by the ~~same~~ vice of Onanism. Boar-  
 -ding Schools & Colleges where boys ~~up~~ live  
 together, <sup>under one roof</sup> are the places where this vice is

✓ 5 Sometimes the venereal syphilis produces  
diseases by its exulsa in various ways. See  
near Dr. Sampson's letter. 6 Venereal, or venere-  
al pollutions. and 7 Venereal emissions in  
In women this syphilis produces a disease  
known by the name of furor uterinus.  
I have seen it in our hospital.

✓ See a curious letter from Dr. Sampson  
of Massachusetts describing a case  
of Furor penis.

✱ in the day time. Sumner has related an in-  
stance of a man who emitted in whose  
venereal exulsa facility rose to such a height,  
that he emitted his semen at the sight of a  
woman.



usually acquired. It produces <sup>with</sup> ~~accompanying~~ the  
 diseases to mentioned presently, an in-  
 disposition to <sup>be</sup> matrimony. of this Dr

Daigman mentions a remarkable  
 case in ~~his~~ the ~~works~~ formerly quo-

-ted. Some of the most distressed patients  
 that I have ever seen <sup>both in body & mind</sup> have been men

who have ~~laid the foundation of~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~the~~  
 confessed ~~that~~ to me that their sufferings

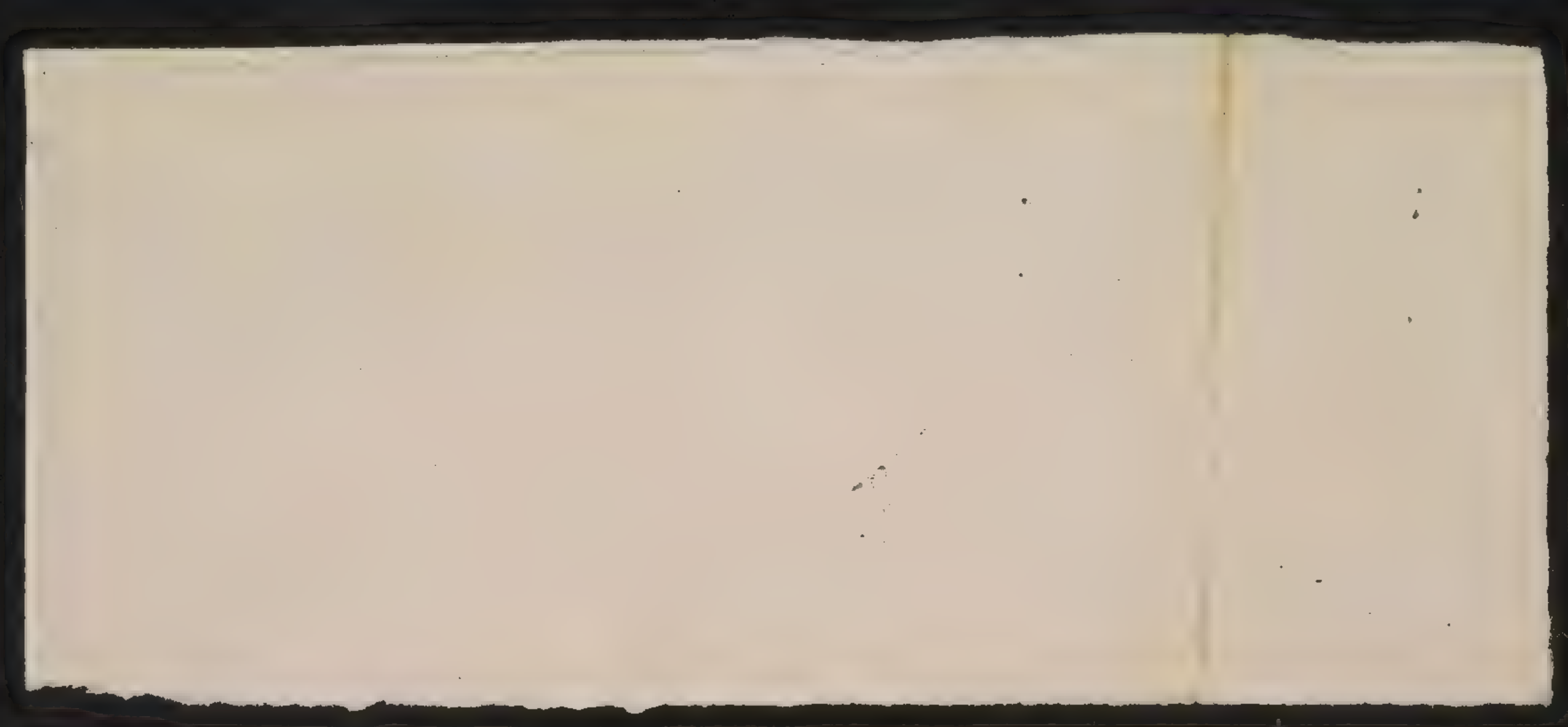
were brought on wholly by the early  
 and constant practice of this vice. ~~many important facts on this subject see p. 100.~~

The diseases from excessive venery  
 are - Depression - a weakness or inflam<sup>n</sup>.  
 of the eyes - a defect of <sup>wakefulness</sup> memory - Epilepsy -  
 - consumption - pain in the back - the  
 gonorrhoea - loss of beard -  
 a perpetual & involuntary discharge of  
 semen - <sup>sometimes mixed with blood. Three cases of it viz:</sup> and finally impotence.

Rev. J. W. & S. 20 of Virginia.

12<sup>th</sup> and lastly they produce different effects according  
to duration. The chronic suppurations of every  
duration are supposed to bring on the most  
obstinate and dangerous diseases.





V From a number of letters in which the state of the body and mind is described ~~after~~ after being debilitated, and nearly debilitated, I ~~shall give you extracts from~~ <sup>on three</sup> ~~storyed~~ by it, I shall select two extracts.

In one of them dated Dec<sup>r</sup> 1. 1804 from South Carolina, the history of a young man addicted to this vice is given in the following words. "He complains that his memory is impaired, - his eyes are weak, his complexion is sallow. - his flesh soft, and flabby, of which he has but little being very thin - he feels a weakness in the small of his back, - his testicles are small & relaxed, - he discharges upon the most trivial effort or irritation a kind of liquid serum - he has frequent nocturnal emissions, - is very melancholy - and so avoids company, &c





the whole of his thoughts are absorbed by  
reflections upon himself?" In another  
letter from Virginia dated Dec<sup>r</sup> 10. 1807  
is the following history of the effects of the  
Vice I have mentioned, written by the  
person who felt them. "I rest badly at  
nights, and am much troubled with  
dreams. I have frequent nocturnal erec-  
tions which are accompanied with a sen-  
sation of uneasiness, instead of desire or plea-  
sure, and from dreams, frequent urinations  
take place which are much more frequent  
than formerly. The testicles frequently feel  
a sensation similar to that produced by  
small insects crawling over them. The  
external organs of generation have a  
numb, or dead feeling. The lower part of  
my back is very weak. My eyes are





often painful, and my eye lids swelled  
and red. I have almost a continual cold,  
and oppression at my stomach. On  
you dear Sir all my remaining hope  
of happiness depends. In short, I had  
rather be laid in the silent tomb, &  
encounter that dreadful uncertainty  
hereafter, than thus remain in my  
present unhappy & degraded situation.  
These are humiliating Confessions, and it  
is extremely painful for me to make  
them, but let my melancholy situation  
be my apology for them."

In one of the histories of the effects  
of Manism ~~unremitting~~ communicated to  
me by letter, the writer of it says that  
the practice had become so habitual



V But Onanism Does not stand alone as  
the cause of Diseases. The following extract  
of a letter from a physician in Massachusetts  
dated Sept<sup>r</sup> 4. 1793,  
will show that ~~even~~ <sup>an</sup> excessive indulgence  
in Venereal pleasures when ~~lawful~~ enjoyed  
in a lawful way <sup>is</sup> sometimes attended with  
morbid effects. "The gentleman whose  
case says the physician is now submitted to  
you, is about 25 years of age - meagre -  
gloomy and restless - has a bad countenance,  
and a lax state of his bowels. He imputes  
his indisposition to his excessive devotedness to  
Venus, which for two years past he thinks  
has been induced by a morbid state of his  
body. He has been married 3 years - ~~was~~ <sup>had</sup>  
no connection with the sex before his  
marriage - and altho' he feels disgusted with  
his strong venereal propensities, he cannot  
resist them. I advised him to ~~leave~~ sepe-  
-rate himself from his wife by travelling

to him, that he perpetrated it in his  
sleep, and "that he had no method of  
preventing it but by <sup>getting a friend</sup> ~~tying his hands~~  
to tie his hands behind him when he  
went to bed."

Besides the ~~dis~~ dissipating effects of onanism  
upon the body, <sup>of mind</sup> which I have been mentioned  
in these letters, there are many others which  
you may see detailed by Dr. Tissot in his  
excellent little tract upon this subject.  
I shall only add to them, that <sup>since</sup> ~~within~~  
the year 1803 I have attended five young  
men who have been affected with manalgia  
bordering upon Idiocy in three of whom  
I discovered it to be the effect of this Vice,  
and in the other two I had strong reasons  
for believing it to be induced by the same  
cause. V The excessive indulgence in



= which he did, but without experiencing any relief from his disease. He has earnestly requested me to ~~prevent~~ render him impotent, if I could not give him the command of himself in any other way. I have tried several remedies in his case; nothing has done him any good except the Sugar of lead, which I was soon obliged to lay aside from its producing a severe nervous Colic. He has urged me of late to ~~cast~~ castrate him declaring that his feelings of body & mind were horrid. Wishing to know whether his disease was not seated in his imagination only, ~~I asked him~~ I asked him whether <sup>they</sup> his gratification of his appetite were equal to his desires. He said that for 3 years past he had had five venereal connections in 24 hours, and each time "semine ejeto".

Veneral pleases whether natural, or  
artificial, produces in addition to all the  
morbid phenomena which have been enu-  
merated, a constant gonorrhoea - a <sup>discharge</sup> ~~perpetual~~  
of ~~seed~~ <sup>semen</sup> from the sight of a woman. Of this  
a case is related by Sennertus. A perpetual  
discharge of semen without any exciting  
cause. The semen in ~~these~~ <sup>these</sup> cases is generally  
limpid, and sometimes tinged with blood.  
- Dyspepsia - consumption - a total loss of  
hearing - Epilepsy - impaired vision - tinnitus  
aurium - ~~idiotism~~ <sup>impotence</sup> and ~~madness~~ - ~~idiotism~~  
and death. <sup>I had at one time in 1809 4 patients affected  
with this disease from this cause in 12 years</sup>  
The ~~violence~~ <sup>violence</sup> of this appetite  
~~there are cases in which the veneral~~  
~~appetite becomes morbid, and is satisfied with~~  
~~secret ways previous and~~ when it acquires  
a ~~complete~~ dominion over the body & mind,  
it will appear still further <sup>when we attend to</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>its</sup>  
effects ~~upon~~ not only upon health, but  
conduct and property. It changes the very



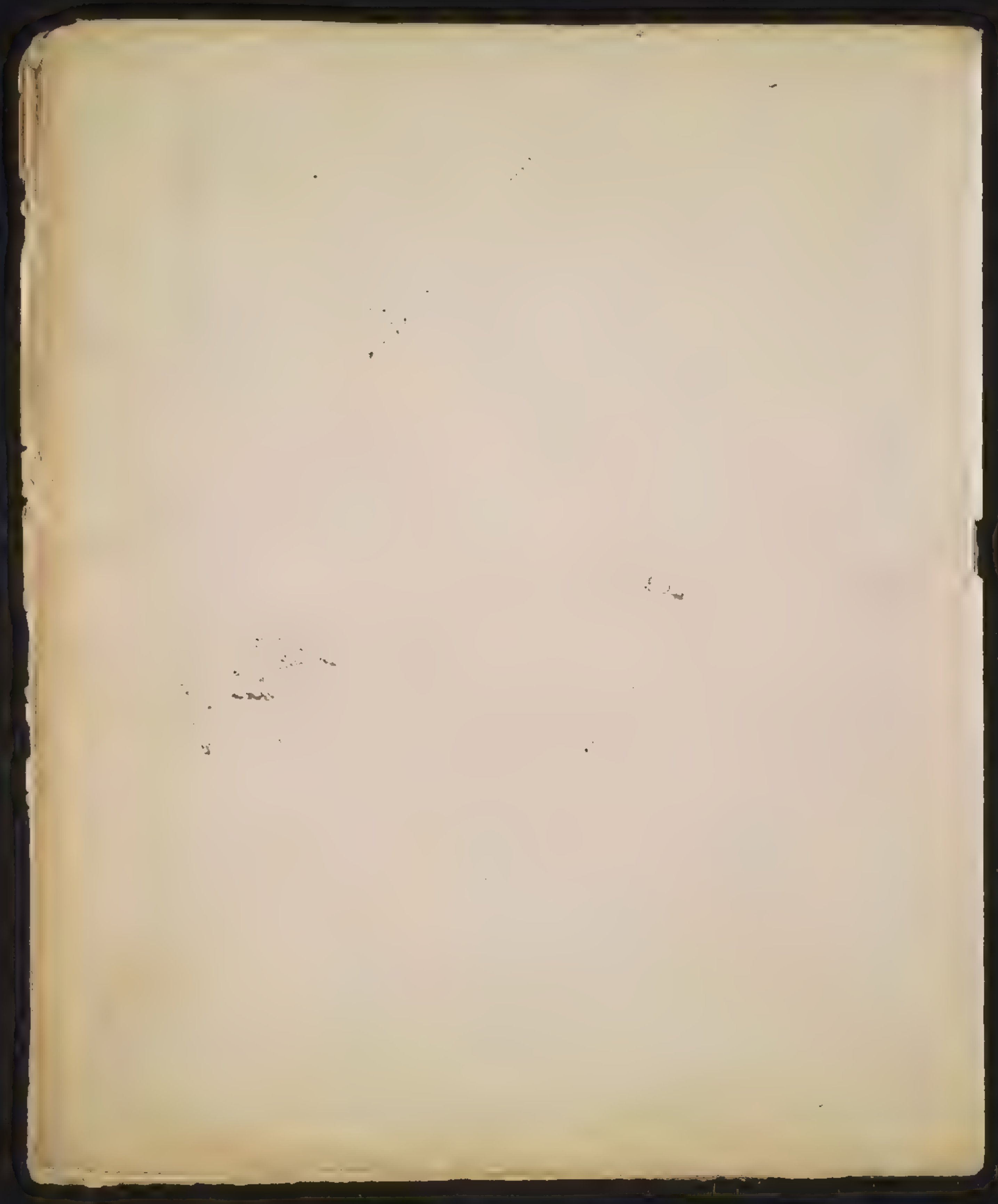
~~Let, and in men of pure moral, and  
religious characters. I shall read to you  
the history of a case of this kind, commu-  
-icated to me in a letter from a <sup>physician</sup> gentleman  
in Massachusetts.~~

nature of both sexes; women when under its  
influence lose all sense not only of Delicacy,  
and modesty - but of outward chastity. We  
had a woman some years ago <sup>in our hospital</sup> ~~deranged~~ <sup>who was</sup>  
this appetite, who lifted upon her petticoats  
at the sight of every man who looked into  
her cell. Her disease is called by authors,

"Terror Morinus." But ~~what was the~~ <sup>how feeble was</sup>  
~~this the Venereal~~  
~~this~~ appetite is this woman compared  
with its excess in the late Catherine  
Empress of Russia. According to M<sup>r</sup> Loche  
she spent 46 millions of Dollars in the  
course of her life in purchasing from  
her Courtiers and other subjects the gratifi-  
cation of her beastly attachment to  
Venereal pleasures. — I have met with

~~with several instances of it a morbid~~  
~~excessive state of this appetite in our~~





V The diseases of savage & barbarous  
nations are few, <sup>of short duration.</sup> ~~but~~ violent. They  
<sup>consist</sup> ~~are~~ chiefly of the different forms of  
fever induced by ~~the~~ different changes  
in the temperature of the atmosphere  
& morbid exhalations. The diseases  
of civilized life invade every part of  
the body, more especially the nervous  
system. ~~as p 357 no 8.~~ They  
<sup>both acute &</sup> are of ~~a more~~ chronic. ~~as~~ They are subdivided  
again as they affect different ranks - classes &  
occupations. Malignant fevers affect the lower  
ranks of people chiefly. ~~Phænomena~~ Typhus  
~~fever affects the~~ ~~Phænomena~~ This is the so much  
the case that they may each of them often  
be known by the diseases which affect them.



~~Diseases from Situation~~ see -  
 No 3. of Path<sup>y</sup>. p: 116.

The next subject is - the Diseases from  
 the different States of Society. —

For a minute description of this subject  
 I refer you to An Oration on the Diseases  
 of the <sup>Indians</sup> ~~Indians~~ & a comparative view of their  
 diseases with those of civilized nations ~~For~~  
 published in my Inquiries. —

The different States of Society have been  
 divided into Savage - Barbarous - & civili-  
 zed. The first lives by fishing & hunting -  
 the 2<sup>d</sup> by pasturage - and the 3<sup>d</sup> by agri-  
 - culture - manufactures & Commerce. The  
 last is subdivided according to the influence of  
 pure & simple manners upon a people.

V. I here introduce from n<sup>o</sup> 5 - of the lectures  
 on the practice of Physic - p: 357. - 358. 359. 360  
 361 - to + and then 364 from 0 - 365 & 366 to -

✓ One of <sup>thous</sup> 100 die annually of  
~~fevers~~ in the West Indies.

---

= Thus malignant dysphus <sup>fevers</sup> affect chiefly  
the poor - Rheumatism labours - Gout  
the wealthy & idle - Thirst - Dyspepsia &c  
the idle & luxurious. D. 94 to p. 309 &c.



X we come next to inquire into the in-  
fluence of government upon health.

<sup>Governments</sup>  
~~There~~ are despotie - half despotie <sup>on</sup>  
half free - as in limited monarchies -  
and lastly free - as in pure Republics  
where all the power of a Country  
is derived from the suffrages of the  
people.

I formerly mentioned the influ-  
ence of despotie governments upon the  
human <sup>body</sup> life in treating of the state of  
animal life in the Eastern Countries.

There is in all States the absence of  
<sup>stimulus of the</sup> the love of liberty, and <sup>but a</sup> feeble operation  
of the <sup>desire</sup> love of life, - hence Animal life.

✓ I formerly remarked that Irrita-  
-bility & sensibility were often in  
different proportions to each other,  
in different ages, and in certain  
morbid states of the system. It discovers  
itself likewise under different forms  
of government. The subjects of despotic  
governments have more irritability  
than sensibility, - hence the short  
or feeble impressions which grief &  
misfortunes of all kinds make upon  
their minds. <sup>The</sup> <sup>flaves</sup> Negroes in West India  
~~I shall endure operations~~ are more sub-  
-ject to convulsive diseases than white  
people, from their having more irri-  
-tability, but they endure operations in



exists in them in a feeble state. They are  
~~of course~~ The absence of these stimuli  
 is supplied it is true in warm countries,  
 by the heat of the sun & in cold countries  
 as in Russia by <sup>labor &</sup> large quantities of  
 animal food & ardent spirits. But  
~~still they are subjects~~ By means of these  
 vicarious stimuli health is preserved, but  
 in a more precarious state, and the instances  
 of longevity are less common among  
 slaves than in free countries. V

A mixed government or limited mon-  
 -archy admits of great activity of the  
 passions, but from the <sup>sensibility being overpropor-</sup> excitability of the  
 mind <sup>being</sup> ~~being~~ <sup>is</sup> often accumulated by occa-  
 sional oppression, & a constant fear-  
 -ful apprehension of the loss of liberty.

hunger & pain from other causes,  
but with less apparently more fortitude  
than white people because they have  
less sensibility. In the Eastern Govern-  
ments which are all despotic, irrita-  
bility greatly predominates over  
sensibility. Muscular diseases of  
course prevail there, but the  
nerves & brain are less liable to in-  
disposition. Mr Stewart informed  
me that in his travels thro' Persia,  
Turkey, & India, he had never met  
with a single case of insanity. In  
France irritability likewise predomina-  
ted formerly over <sup>sensibility</sup> ~~irritability~~, - and  
hence the former instability of their



hence

the passions act in many cases with  
a force which weakens & wears out the  
body. The celebrated Dr Jebb who

~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> ~~himself~~ <sup>himself</sup> by a ~~series~~ <sup>famous speech</sup>  
~~which he often used~~ <sup>to make</sup> to his friends <sup>viz</sup> that

no good effort was lost, it is said died  
of a broken heart in consequence of seeing  
the unsuccessful issue of all his efforts to  
reform the government of  
~~his~~ his country. The alternate influence

of liberty & slavery on the mind like a  
variable climate, produces a succession

of extremes of excitement & debility, ~~on the~~  
~~mind~~ which have an unfriendly influ-

-ence <sup>on</sup> of the body. - I suspect that political

joy acts with more force in Great

Britain from its being preceded by

national & individual  
characters. [The influence of freedom will  
probably <sup>in time</sup> establish a healthy  
& just ratio between irritability, and  
susceptibility among them.] —

✓ [Hatred & malice are unfriendly to  
health - now both are cherished in  
Great Britain towards all the nations  
of the world who profess good morals & dis-  
sent from their own - <sup>They equally</sup> ~~indignantly~~  
<sup>abhor</sup> ~~hostility to~~ the Slave of an Absolute Monarchy,  
& the Citizen of the an independent  
Republic. - Remove France, <sup>at a greater</sup> ~~at a greater~~  
distance from Eng? & annihilate the  
United States, and you will destroy a  
stimulus in the system of <sup>a type</sup> ~~an~~  
born Englishmen as essential  
to his existence as roast-beef &  
porter.] —



fear or oppression ~~in this country~~ in this country, for we read of many instances of death from it in Britain - But <sup>all</sup> the brilliant <sup>successes</sup> & unexpected ~~events~~ of the late American war produced only one instance of death from this cause in the United States. — ~~and~~ The life of Lord Chatham was shortened by a sudden paroxysm of national pride & distress, produced by the contemplation of the dismemberment of the British empire.

In free or Republican governments the love of liberty ~~and~~ operates with <sup>an</sup> upon equally balanced irritability, & uniform and gentle stimulus, public indignation. — <sup>resentment</sup> & losses excite less distress in Republics, <sup>monarchies</sup> than in ~~mixed~~ limited governments, inasmuch as the frequent recurrence

V [I shall hereafter remark that the  
benevolent Affections have a friendly  
influence upon health. now these are  
exerted most in a Republic. Freemen  
~~not only~~ love the whole world, and  
wish to extend the blessings they enjoy  
to the whole <sup>human race.</sup> ~~family of mankind.~~

~~They have no national~~ In what  
part of the globe, was the "great  
family of mankind" given as a  
toast, <sup>before it was given</sup> ~~before the~~ ~~exception~~ the republi-  
can States of America?]



of elections, furnish an ~~opport~~ <sup>easy & safe certain</sup> chan-

nel thro' which these passions vent

themselves, without acting in an un-

friendly manner upon the body. The

security of property moreover in a free

country contributes to lessen the influence

of the debilitating passion of fear, ~~that~~ from

the loss of the fruits of industry, or of the

means of subsistence. ~~That~~ Republican

forms of government exert this friendly

influence <sup>upon health & life</sup> I infer from the history of the

ancient & happy Republic of Connecticut

in which there have been more instances

of longevity than in any State of

America. You see here gent: the

simplicity & unity of truth. <sup>Not only</sup> moral & politi-

cal, <sup>but</sup> & physical happiness are all alike

✓ formerly that it often discovered itself <sup>involuntarily</sup>  
even in the most profligate men in  
the hour of their distress. This was  
lately exemplified in the honor of soul  
~~in~~ which Paine ~~did~~ discovered in  
his last illness. He died, not only calling  
upon the name of God, but of that  
Saviour whom he had vilified in his  
writings. His exclamations were the  
effects not of conviction, but of a kind  
of confusion in his mind.



promoted by republican governments.  
 Errors are opposed to errors, - but truths  
 upon all subjects harmonize with each  
 other. - From this ~~see~~ short view of  
 the effects of Republicanism upon  
 health, it <sup>should</sup> follow that a physician who  
 is not a Republican, holds principles,  
 that call in question his knowledge of the  
 principles of medicine.

Let us next inquire into the influence  
 of different Religions on the health of  
 the body.

I formerly remarked that <sup>as</sup> the sense  
 of a supreme Being belonged as much  
 to man, as the senses of seeing or  
 hearing, - ~~and~~ I mentioned  
 the Religion of some kind therefore

V of ~~the~~ truth and ~~human reason~~ <sup>other virtues</sup>,  
or of the operations of their own  
minds in the form reason. ~~The~~  
Some of them ~~passed~~ <sup>went</sup> ~~gone~~ <sup>further</sup>,  
and worshipped a nonentity known  
among gamsters by the name of Fortune.  
To this imaginary deity  
- ~~time~~ ~~lost~~ ~~the~~ ~~prayer~~ ~~offered~~ ~~up~~  
with equal folly & impety ~~offered up his~~ <sup>prayers</sup>  
by Bonaparte when he landed on the  
shores of Egypt. ~~He~~ The deep seated faculty  
of a sense of deity has at length vibrated back  
again to its ~~the~~ point from whence it started.  
The French nation again worships the  
true god.



is as <sup>essential</sup> ~~necessary~~ to the mind of man as  
 air is to Respiration. He cannot he  
does not live without worshipping either  
 the true: or a false God. — Even the  
 Atheists of France ~~have~~ demonstrated  
 the depth & universality of this princi-  
 -ple in the human mind. <sup>Some of them</sup> They have  
 it is true, <sup>during their revolutionary phrensy</sup> rejected the worship of the  
 true God, ~~and the revelation of his will~~  
<sup>even at that time they</sup> by his son, but ~~they have~~ substituted  
<sup>idolatrous</sup> in his room ~~and~~ the worship of  
 Voltaire - Rousseau - & Mirabeau or of  
~~truth & reason in the forms of two prostitutes of~~  
~~their~~ <sup>as a principle so deep seated</sup>  
<sup>as a religion of some kind</sup> & so universal, cannot fail of having  
 an extensive influence upon the body  
 thro' the medium of the mind. It w<sup>d</sup>.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or title, in a cursive script.







